THE

Livery Man's Reasons,

Why he did not give his VOTE for a Certain Gentleman, either to be

LORD MAYOR;

OR,

Parliament Man

For the CITY of

LONDON.

And truly as things go, it would be Pitty,
But such as he should represent the City.

LONDON,
Printed in the Year MDCCI.

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THO' it might be more proper to enquire of some People, why they should overlook so many worthy Gentlemen, who in Course stood nearer the Chair, and give their Voices for a Gentleman to be Lord Mayor, yet because all Men are not bound to give a Reason for what they do, and some Men can't, I have chose the other side, as that which will most readily Explain the Matter; and shall consider some of their Reasons afterwards.

But to make way to the Enquiry we are upon, 'twill be needful to enter a little into the History of the present Dispute, and to see how it came to pass that He has been the Subject of so much Debate.

This worthy Gentleman had the misfortune to fall under the formidable Displeasure of the House of Commons, and to be Committed to the Tower, and Expell'd the House, for what Offences I shall not now Examin.

Nor shall I tire my Reader with leading him into the Particulars of the Parliaments proceeding against him which is so fresh in every one's Memory, tho' he who is a Stranger to it, may easily be supposed to be no Reader of News, and therefore not likely to see the Contents of this Book.

At the recess of Parliament, his Enlargement was of course, but being out of Favour at Court, he seem'd to retire himself from Business when some People in the City Resolv'd to name him for one of the Sheriffs of *London*.

Some ſay, He made his Court to the Citizens to do him this Honour a little to recover his Reputation, which the Parliament's Reſentment had given a ſhock too.

Others tell us, The Citizens according to an old Cuſtom, being a Fiſhing for Sheriffs or for Money, rather pitcht upon him, not as a Man they deſir'd ſhou'd ſerve, but as a Rich Man who would fine rather than hold, and ſo they ſhou'd get Money by him.

I cannot help making this Remark by the way, that I know nothing the Citizens have, to plead for that Cuſtom but the Antiquity of it, which is but a ſmall Reputation; and no way diſcovers the Honeſty of the Practice.

Thoſe who are of this Opinion tell us, That had not the City unhappily pitcht upon another Overgrown Citizen to match him, they had got the Money and loſt the Sheriff, which was the Thing intended; but chooſing two ſuch Men together, as the whole City cou'd not produce the like for Eſtate, was the Reaſon that both held, and the City loſe 800 by the Diſappointment.

Whether either of theſe Conjectures be right, I do

not determine, but this is certain, That he was elected Sheriff of *London*, serv'd with a great deal of Splendour, did the City or *Himself rather* a great deal of Honour, spent abundance of Money, and by a great many Acts of Bounty and Charity became very popular.

The common Voice eccho'd his Praises, for common Voices beggar-like always prays for the Hand that gives the Farthing; and the Knight pleas'd with the *Ignis fatuus* of Fortune, fancied to himself she had made him amends for the scurvy Kick he had receiv'd from her before, and fell into the Snare.

His Vanity flattered him to believe, that in this *Crisis* nothing wou'd be deny'd him if he did but push his good Fortune, and therefore like One, that not use to slip a favourable Opportunity; he resolv'd to make use of the Advantage, and seem'd rather to accept of the Honour which the Citizens gave him than to want it! and there is no doubt but he wou'd have shown the City the Sence he had of their Civility in a splendid manner, as a Thing which wou'd serve both to requite them, and at the same time, maintain the Reputation of his Generosity, and so answer two Ends together.

While the Warmth of the People's Opinion continued, came on the Election for Lord Mayor, and tho' his Office of Sheriff was not expir'd, he nominated by his Friends, which was a Case almost without a Precedent; but such was the Reputation of his Charity and Estate, such the Power of his Bounty and Liberal Way of Living, and such the Expectation of great Things to be done for the City, that he carried it in the Common-Hall by a Visible Majority, and in the Poll by above 500 Voices.

But an unhappy and unexpected Circumstance in the Custom of the City ruin'd his Expectation, for the Common-Hall of the City, that is, the Voices of the Livery-men, are to choose two Persons to be presented to the Court of Aldermen, out of which the Court of Aldermen were obliged to return one for Lord Mayor, but may return which of the Two they or a Majority of them shall choose.

Now tho' they are absolutely free to choose which of the Two they please, yet it has been a received Practice and Custom in that Court, always to return the Eldest Alderman; and it has been but very rarely, that they have broke in upon that Custom, and never without some Extraordinary Cause.

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In this case there appear'd no very Extraordinary Occasion, and Sir *C*——— having been chosen Alderman of the *Bridge-Ward* but a few Weeks before, the Court of Aldermen therefore thought fit to return Sir *Thomas Abney* Lord Mayor, as the Senior Alderman.

Sir *C*—— did not appear so much concern'd at the Repulse, as his Friends were who had used all their Interest for his Election, and were exceedingly mov'd at the Proceedings tho' not able to remedy it.

But to make themselves amends, and try their Strength again, they put him upon appearing as a Candidate for the City, to serve them in the Ensuing Parliament.

And I must do Sir *C*——— this Justice, that his standing for Parliament Man in the City, does not seem so much his own Act and Deed, from a Desire to be a Member of Parliament, as it is the Act and Deed of a Party, who set him up to try the Power of their Interest in the City, and to strengthen it with his.

Sir *C*—— was already chosen for the Town of *Ipswich*, and sure of sitting in the House, and never given himself the Trouble, nor run the Risque of the Slur he has since received, had he not been desir'd

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to head a Party who claim'd ſo much of him, as he had been ſerv'd by them before in the Election for Lord Mayor.

And this as it ſeems to be the Original of his appearing, leads us into the Reaſons which others had to Oppoſe him.

And that we may prepare the World, to know that we have very good Reaſons for what we have done, we are firſt to declare, That as this Book is not deſign'd for an Invective againſt that worthy Gentleman, ſo it is not any Reaſon drawn from his Perſonal Conduct, which has biaſt our judgment in the Caſe, but from a ſubſtantial regard to the Honour and Safety of the City, and of the Nation.

If therefore the following Particulars are real Matters of Fact, we hope they may be alledged as good and juſtifiable Cauſes, why we have given our Votes againſt this Generous Gentleman in both theſe particular Errours.

We know as *Engliſh* Men, Free-men of *London*, and Livery-men; we have an unaccounted Right of Voting, as our Fancy or Judgment guides us, without being accountable ſo much as to our ſelves. But

since every Wise Man is able to give a Reason for what he does; and that we may appear Rational Creatures, and thereby distinguish our selves from some of our Fellow-Citizens, we shall consider some Circumstances in the Case, which if they appear True in Fact, may pass for sufficient Reasons in the Case.

And First for our opposing him as Lord Mayor.

We presume every Citizen will grant that your Office of Lord Mayor of *London*, which in many Cases, is the higheſt Post of Civil Power a Subject is capable of; ought to be Executed by such Persons only, who are more than ordinarily qualified for a Trust of such Consequence. The Government of this Populous wealthy City, is certainly a thing of such Consequence to the Safety and Peace of this City, and of so much Honour to the Person Entrusted with it; that it is not a slight Affair, but every Citizen is concern'd to see, according to his proportion of Concern in the Case, that it be committed to a Person of Honesty and Merit.

Now tho' we shall be very Chary in making Reflections on the Person we are speaking of, yet while the Supream Expositors of our Laws and Accounts,

the Parliament had by Unanimous ſuffrage, Voted him Guilty of ſuch a Crime, as they thought ſufficient to Expel him their Houſe; we think that alone might paſs for a ſufficient Reaſon, why we did not give our Conſent to make him our Chief Magiſtrate.

To expel men from the Society of a Party or Body of People, is the higheſt executive part of Power any Body of People have; all Puniſhment beſides, are inferior to it.

Death inflicted on a Capital Malefactor is fully expreſs'd thus, That ſuch a one having committed a deteſtable and execrable Crime, as Murther or Treaſon is; Put to Death, that is, expell'd the World as unfit for Humane Society; and all Fines, Impriſonments, Brandings and Whippings, and Pillories are counted higher Puniſhments, which the Offender receives from the mercy of a Court, to excuſe him from the greater Puniſhment of Death: And therefore of Old, when an Offender was burnt in the Hand, 'twas a Cuſtom to make him kneel down and pray God to bleſs the King, as an acknowledgment of his Majeſty's Mercy, in diſmiſſing him with ſo light a Puniſhment, where a greater was deſerved.

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'Tis the like in common Society, the higheſt Reſentment one Man can Legally expreſs at another, is to ſay, he will have no more to do with him, or he will not come into his Company; all farther Reſentments, as ill Language, Quarrellings, and Blows, are Extravagant and Illegal.

'Tis the like in Sacred Power, where Excommunication is the ſevereſt Cenſure; and is expreſt by caſting out a Perſon from the Society of Chriſtians.

If then a Parliament of *England* thinks fit, to expel any Member from their Society for a perſonal Crime, the Engliſh of it ſeems to be this; That he has been guilty of ſuch a Crime, as they think, deſerves their higheſt Reſentment as a Houſe, and that they judge him unworthy to be in their Company, or to repreſent any part of the People of *England*; and 'twas alluded to: Thus, by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, in the Caſe of Sir *Robert Peyton* in the late Times, when he told Sir *Robert*, *the Houſe ſpued him out*; one expreſſing thereby, that as in the Body Natural, when the Stomach is overcharg'd with any thing offenſive, Nature diſgorges it ſelf by a violent re-percuſſion, and caſts up what it cannot digeſt; ſo in the Body Pollitick, when a Criminal

minal is found in the Legiſlative Society, the Government feels a Convulſion, and cannot be eaſie till it has diſcharg'd it ſelf of the Load.

'Tis true, we have had very Honourable Perſons expell'd the Houſe upon qualifying Niceties without Crimes, but that does not at all reach the Caſe.

As to the Crime for which this Gentleman was thus ſeverely handled; we have nothing to do with it here, nor does the Parliament need any Advocates, to defend the juſtice of their Proceedings: Any man may preſume, the Houſe had Reaſon for what they did, without running the hazard of a Reflection on his Faith for being too Implicite.

Since then this Gentleman lay under the Misfortune aforeſaid, we think it may be allow'd as a very good Reaſon, why we did not think him properly qualified for our Chief Magiſtrate.

The Lord Mayor of *London* is an Office of very great Concern, Life and Death, Juſtice and Equity, Right and Wrong, Peace and Proſperity are in his Hands; and therefore we think, he who is recommended to that Place, ought to be a Perſon of an

blemisht Life, and, if possible, of an unspotted Reputation.

To have placed a Person to represent the King, whom the Parliament thought unworthy to represent the People, seems but a very mean Compliment to his Majesty; to have chosen a person voted a Criminal by the whole Representatives of the City, as well as Kingdom, to preside in doing Justice upon Criminals; seem'd a most prepostterous contradiction.

In the Parliament of *England*, every Livery-man of *London* is supposed actually sitting by our Representatives; if so, then the Livery-men of *London* having first Voted him Guilty of such a Crime, for which they thought fit to expel him the House, and afterwards the same Livery-men set him up in the Chair of Government, to Rule those people he was not worthy to represent, was so contradictory to common Sense, that we cannot satisfie our selves to act upon such manifest Absurdities, especially in Matters of such Consequence.

We are content to wave the Objection against the Morals of the Gentleman concern'd, because we shall avoid personal Reflections, and leave his way

way of living to himſelf, and him to whom he muſt account for it only: 'Tis confeſt on the other hand, That the Lord Mayor of *London* being a perſon, who muſt have a great hand in Reformation of Manners, if ever any thing to purpoſe be done in it, the ſucceſs of it would be very precarious if he ſhou'd be a man of Vice himſelf; and were we ſure of his Life being ſcandalous that way, 'twou'd be a very juſtifiable Reaſon to reject him as a Magiſtrate, but we leave that to thoſe who know him better than we do, to determine.

Secondly,

As Lord Mayor, we did not conceive him put upon us ſo fairly as we think he ought to be, and that on ſeveral Accounts.

When the Deſign of ſetting him up for Lord Mayor, was form'd he was not an Alderman, nor was there any extraordinary proſpect of making him ſo, till a new faſhion'd way, *we cannot call it Bribery*, of gaining Suffrages was entred upon by which the Ward was brought about, like the King of *Poland*'s Election contrary to expectation; by which we may underſtand, what ſtrange influence a good pair of Organs have on a Congregation, tho they were but reſerv'd in *Petto*; neither as the *Pope* does

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by the Cardinals, to preſerve their Dependance on him.

Any one might ſee what time of day 'twas by ſuch a Dyal; no ſooner was he made an Alderman, but that making an Intereſt for him to be Lord Mayor ſucceeded. Now to us it ſeem'd Rational, that whereas it was an extraordinary thing, and unknown within the Memory of Man, to put up a Man to be Mayor that had not finiſhed the Office of Sheriff; was not only the Junior Alderman, but ſo young as but of a few Weeks ſtanding, and ſo many worthy Gentlemen before him who ſtood nearer the Chair, and were unexceptionable in their Reputation; we ſay, it ſeem'd very rational, that ſince this was ſuch an extraordinary Caſe, ſome very extraordinary Reaſon ſhould be given for it.

Now all the Reaſon we could ever yet meet with for it, beſides the Will of the Parties was, That their Gentleman was extraordinary Rich, and if the City did him ſuch an Honour, he wou'd certainly do ſome great Thing for them, and erecting Statues, and Building Pallaces for the Reſidence of the Lord Mayor, were the leaſt things they talk'd of.

These Things seem'd so far from being Reasons to us, that really in themselves they are Reasons why any Body that values the Honour of the City shou'd not have chosen him. For if Publick Buildings and costly Statues, are proper Conditions to engage the City to make Magistrates, then we must suppose the City of *London* very Needy and Mercenary too: We neither see so much Benefit by, nor so much need of any such Publick Acts, as to dispose of the Government of the City on such Conditions.

We do not say, the Gentleman we are speaking of, propos'd these Things as Conditions of his Election, but his Friends and Party talk'd them about, and made use of them as Arguments, to prevail on People to Poll for him.

It has always been the Usage of such People, who have attempted to oblige the City, to exert their Acts of Merit first, as the most Generous Appeal to the City to judge of them by: But to have the City begin to heap her Favours upon a Person first, in Expectation of his Bounty afterwards by way of Gratitude, is turning the Tables upon the City, and giving her the Wrong End of the Staff.

We are therefore, hitherto deſtitute of thoſe extraordinary Reaſons, which ſhou'd prevail upon us to put Matters out of Courſe, and to break into the Cuſtoms and Ancient Uſage of the City, and 'till thoſe Extraordinaries do appear, we think our Old Cuſtom and Uſage a ſufficient Reaſon, to move us to go on in courſe.

A Third Reaſon in this caſe, is the Number of Worthy Gentlemen unexceptionable in their Perſons, ſufficient in their Eſtates, untainted in their Morals, unblemiſh'd in their Reputation who ſtood nearer the Chair as we ſay; that is, who were Senior Aldermen, and had ſerv'd as Sheriffs long before him.

Now tho' we know, that it is in our Right to paſs over the Heads of any Perſon, and chooſe Who and Where we pleaſe; yet ſince laying a Gentleman aſide, and taking another in his room, when according to the Ancient Cuſtom of the City he might reaſonably expect it, ſeems to imply ſomething defective in, or ſome Diſlike of that Gentleman, and is a Point every Man ſhould be very tender in. We therefore, cou'd not be ſatisfied to put ſuch a ſlight upon thoſe Worthy Gentlemen, without being able to aſſign ſome cauſe, why they ſhould

not be thought Worthy to serve the City accord-ing to Expectation.

We come next to our *Reasons, against our Electing him for Member of Parliament.*

And *First*, It might pass for a Reason sufficient against all the World, that he having been ad-judged Criminal by the last Parliament as is be-fore mention'd, it looks like flying in the Face of the Nation and Parliament, to elect such a One to represent the Capital City of the Kingdom, who was by the last Parliament expell'd the House, and deem'd unworthy to represent a small *Yorkshire* Village.

2. Nor have we any Extraordinary Demonstra-tion of his being a Person, fitly qualified to repre-sent this Loyal Protestant City by being a Hearty Friend, to the present Establisht Government; we do not say, he is disaffected to the Government, and desire to be understood right, but there's an Old *Latin* Sentence which is generally true.

Noscitur ex Socio qui non dignoscitur ex se.

And we see that all the *Jacobite* Party, who are

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profeſt Enemies to the Government, adhere to him, Vote for him and Muſter up all their Friends to do the ſame.

Now as when a Prince or State ſtrengthen themſelves with Alliances, makes Leagues Offenſive and Defenſive, raiſes Soldiers, fits out Fleet, or makes any Warlike Preparations, it fills the Neighbouring Princes with Jealouſies of their Deſigns; ſo when a Gentleman makes his Court to a Party, which we know, with the preſent Conſtitution no good, and when we ſee them aſſiſt him with all the Diligence poſſible? This may be allow'd to be ſufficient Ground of Suſpition, that they are all in one Intreſt.

We conceive there is no one Thing, in which we ought to be more Nice, than in the choice of Perſons to repreſent us in Parliament; for we put our Eſtates, or Liberties, Religion, Families, King, Crown and Nation into their Hands; and no Man ought to ſit in that Houſe for us, who is the leaſt to be ſuſpected of Partiality to a Party, or that has any Intereſt to manage there, but what is for the Good and Proſperity of his Native Countries and the Proteſtant Religion.

And if this Gentleman were the beſt Friend to the

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Government that could be, yet if 'tis his misfortune to be ſuſpected from the Company he keeps with, and aſſiſtance he accepts from the Nations Enemies, 'tis his own fault that he does not more publickly diſcountenance and diſcourage that Party, which does his Character ſo much Injury.

It is not enough at this juncture that we avoid Electing ſuch as are Profeſt Enemies, and who publickly appear to be ſo; there is leſs danger in a Profeſt than in a private Enemy; but we are to take care to elect Men more than ordinary remarkable for their Zeal to the preſent Eſtabliſhment; Patriots for their Country, and Champions againſt Popery and Tyranny, if ſuch are to be found.

His Majeſty has told us, He is to adviſe with his Parliament about Matters of the higheſt Importance to this Kingdom; which is in it ſelf a tacit Caution to us, to chooſe ſuch for our Repreſentatives, who are the King and the Nations Friends, and qualified to be their Adviſers, and to have any Man but ſuſpected of the contrary, to ſee him ſo-

ciate with, and be backt and upheld by a contrary Party, is ſufficient to give us ſo much Umbrage in the Caſe, as to be very ſly of committing ſo great a Truſt to his Conduct.

But were this no Reaſon at all, we conceive we are juſtifiable in oppoſing this Gentleman's Election on this account, That the Election for the City of *London*, had more of Deſign in it than reality; there was a Project in it, a Tale at the end of it; a Snake in the Graſs, which every one did not foreſee.

Firſt, 'Tis apparent, the End was not barely to have that Gentleman be a Parliament Man, for he was already ſecure of that at *Ipſwitch*, aud could have had it in another Place if he had miſſed it there.

But the Deſign was to divide the City, and try the ſtrength of a Party in order to carry on further Affairs, poſſibly to make way for a future Election to the Mayoralty, and partly in favour of

a party lately too much made the Subject of Debate between the *Two Rival Companies*, and above all, 'tis plain 'twas pusht at to keep out those Honest Gentlemen, who have so honourably acquitted themselves in that Trust already.

Now had there been no other Reasons than this, that his standing as a Candidate for the City, was to carry on the Interest of a party, and thereby divide the City which is always the occasions of Heats and Feuds among us; this were enough to justifie our opposing him.

No Body could have blam'd him to have used his utmost Intrest, and that of his Friends too, in order to be Chosen a Representative for the City, had he had no Design but to sit in the House.

But to stand for the City when he was already Elected in another place, must imply one of these Consequences.

Either that it was done to gratifie his own Ambition

bition in being Chosen for the Capital City of the Kingdom, and to Tell the House that their expelling him, had not at all weaken'd his Reputation, but rather encreased it.

Or it must be done to uphold a Party who stood in need of his New begotten Interest to uphold theirs, who again in their turn would uphold his on the like occasion.

Now be it for which of these two Reasons it will, both of them signifie to us, that his standing in the City was not upon a right Foundation, and accordingly we have let him know that we shall neither Vote for him nor any Man else, whose Design is rather to foment and support a Party, than really to serve the City.

'Tis a time of Day when Union and Peace with one another, is more than usually necessary, the Conjunction of formidable Powers broad, and the Encrease of ill-natur'd People at home, gives us but a melancholly Prospect of

Affairs

Affairs; our peace seems to be but short-liv'd abroad, our Trade in danger; if a War follows again, our King will be in danger; and he must be very short sighted, who does not perceive the Protestant Religion is in danger, and if ever Union was necessary, 'tis now; and in order to it, we think 'tis every man's Interest to oppose them, that foment Parties and Divisions amongst us.

As for the Reasons on the other hand, all we can yet hear of, why this Gentleman was thus hastily set up, over the Heads of so many eminent Citizens, are these;

First,

He was vastly Rich, and the City stood in need of an extraordinary Man that way.

Secondly,

He was in the Humour of spending his Mony in order to become popular, and they were for taking him by the right handle, and make the best of him.

As to the Want the City has of Opulent Men, who are able to do a great many fine Things for them; tho' much might be ſaid to it, I'll let it paſs for a Reaſon, only making this Remark upon it; The City has always need of Good Magiſtrates, qualified to promote Juſtice, preſerve Peace, and encourage Good Manners, to ſuppreſs Vice and Prophaneneſs; and he that is not thus qualified be he never ſo Wealthy, Charitable or Magnificent, is not the Man the City has an Occaſion for.

As to Taking the Advantage of the Liberality of this Gentleman, and to gratifie him that he may ſpend his Money amongſt us.

This is ſwallowing the Bait laid on purpoſe, whoever thinks he is ſo laviſh of his Caſh, only from a meer Principle of Generoſity without any Deſign; muſt be very ignorant of the Hiſtory of this Gentleman, and know very little either of him or the World.

And if he has other Deſigns, 'Tis proper they ſhou'd be known too, before we own our ſelves ſo exceedingly oblig'd to his Munificence.

If he has a ſullied Reputation to raiſe, if he has a Figure to make, in Order to make him formidable to ſome People; if he has need of a good Name, in Order to ſet him right either at Court, in Parliament, or elſewhere; if he has his Natural Ambition to gratifie, if he has an abdicated Party, or an Old *Eaſt India* Company to encourage, or if he has any Separate or Private Intereſt to uphold and carry on; he has took exact Meaſures by Publick Charities and Generous Behaviour, to get on the blind ſide of the City: But ſtill, Gentlemen, you are oblig'd to the Deſign not the Man, and I know no Body will be oblig'd to your Ignorance, if you gratifie him in it.

For our Parts we think, without any Diſreſpect to his Perſon, his ſetting himſelf up as the Head of a Party, by which Heats, Feuds, Ill natur'd Diviſions and Diſtractions have been ſo much reviv'd among us, at a Time when Peace and Unanimity is ſo abſolutely neceſſary to our Happineſs, wou'd be ſufficient Reaſon to engage any Rational Man againſt him, that is ſenſible of the True Intereſt of *England* in general, and of this City in particular.

And that he did do ſo is evident, for that he was actually choſen a Member of the Houſe, before the Election for the City came on.

FINIS.

If he has a Gallied Reputation to raise, if he has a Figure to make, in Order to make him formidable to some People; if he has need of a good Name, in Order to fet him right either at Court, in Parliament, or elsewhere; if he has his Natural Ambition to gratifie, if he has an abdicated Party, or an Old Buff India Company to encourage, or if he has any Separate or Private Interest to uphold and carry on; or has took exact Measures by Publick Charities and Generous Behaviour, to get on the blind side of the City: But still, Gentlemen, you are oblig'd to the Design not the Man, and I know no Body will be oblig'd to your Ignorance, if you grace him in it.

For our Parts we think, without any Diffembling his Person, his setting himself up as the Head of a Party, by which Hearts, Feuds, Ill natur'd Divisions and Distractions have been so much reviv'd among us, at a Time when Peace and Unanimity is so absolutely necessary to our Happiness, wou'd be sufficient Reason to engage any Rational Man against him, that is sensible of the True Interest of England in general, and of this City in particular.

And that he did do so is evident, for that he was actually chosen a Member of the House, before the Election for the City came on.

FINIS.

A LIST

Of One Unanimous Club of Members of the Late Parliament, *Nov.* 11. 1701. that met at the *Vine-Tavern* in *Long-Acre.*

Who ought to be Oppoſed in the Enſuing Elections, by all that intend to Save their Native Country from being made a Province of *France*: by Reaſon of their Conſtant Voting with *Davenant*, *Hammond* and *Tredenham*, who were caught with Monſieur *Pouſſin* the *French* Agent.

Q. 1. WHO Voted for Sir *John Fenwick*?

Q. 2. Who Voted againſt the Abdication of King *James*? and againſt Recognizing His preſent Majeſty King *William*?

Q. 3. Who are againſt the mutual Aſſociation for the Defence of His Majeſty and their Native Country?

Q. 4. Who Voted the *Kentiſh* Free holders to Goal againſt all Law;

Q. 5. Who were they that ſuffered no Elections to be tryed againſt their own Party?

Q. 6. Who Impeached the Aſſociators, and Ieſt out the Anti-Aſſociators that did the ſame thing?

Q. 7. Who occaſioned by their Dilatory Trifling the Laſt Seſſions the Loſs of *Portugale*, and left other Princes to make the beſt Terms they could with *France*?

Q. 8. Who were they that encouraged the *French* King to proclaim the Prince of *Wales*?

Q. 9. Who sent Mr. *Buckly* to Goal for Discovering Sir *E. S*'s Letter, wherein he promised a pair of Organs for the Town of *Totnes*. Notwithstanding *S.* owned his Letter in the House of Commons.

Q. 10. Who were they that did not call *Jack How* to an Account for Impudently affronting the King in calling Him a Felon in a full House?

Q. 11. Who kept Company with Count *Tallard* the *French* Ambassador? and whether they are fit to sit in an *English* Parliament?

Q. 12. Who Voted to make good all Deficiencys, and then took care to destroy all Parliamentary Credit?

BERKS.
Will. Jennens,
Tho. Renda,
Sym. Harcourt.

BUCKS.
Will. *Lord* Cheyney,
James Herbert,
Sir Samuel Gerrard,
John Backwell,
Sir James Etheridg.

CAMBRIDGE.
Anthony Hammond,
a Poussineer.

CHESHIRE.
Peter Shakerly.

CORNWALL.
Henry *Lord* Hide,
John Hoblyn,
Charles Godolphin,
Sydney Godolphin,
Alexander Pendarvis,
Henry Mannaton,
John Mounstevens,
Francis Scobell,
Francis Godolphin,
Sir Henry Seymour,
John Tregagle,
John Granvill,
William Beaw,
Sir Rich. Vivgan,
Francis Stratford,
John Prideaux,
Sir Jos. Tredenham,
John Tredenham,
a Poussineer,

CUMBERLAND.
William Seymour,
George Fletchex.

DEVON.
Will. Courtenay,
Samuel Roll,
Sir Ed. Seymour,
Sir Bartho. Shower,
Francis Gwin,
Thomas Coulson,
Charles Trelawny,
Henry Trelawny,
Thomas Northmore,
Nicholas Hooper,
Frederick Hern,
Nathaniel Hern.

DORSET.
Thomas Freke,
Tho. Strangways,
Nath. Napier,
Henry Thinn,
Charles Churchil,
Michael Harvey,
Edward Nicholas,
Thomas Chasin,
Richard Fownes.

DURHAM.
William Lambton,
Thomas Conyers.

ESSEX.
Sr. Charles Barrinton;
Sir Thomas Cooke,
William Fytch,
Sir Thomas Dayall.

GLOU-

GLOUCESTER.
John Hoin,
James Thyn,
Charles Cox.

HEREFORD.
Thomas Foley,
James Bridges,
Edward Harley.

HERTFORD.
Ralph Freeman,
Thomas Halſey,
——Gape,
Charles Cæſar.
——Gulſton.

KENT.
Henry Lee,
Thomas Bliſs,
——Mitchell.

LANCASTER.
Richard Bold,
Robert Heyſham,
Thomas Leigh,
Thomas Brothecton,
William Clayton.

LEICESTER.
John Veaney,
John Wilkins.

LINCOLN.
Sir John Belles,
Edmund Boulter,
Thomas Vyner,
William Cecill,
Charles Bartie.

MIDDLESEX.
Hugh Smithſon,
Warwick Lake,
Sir John Fleet.
Thomas Croſs.

NORFOLK.
Sir Jacob Aſtley,
Robert Davey,
Thomas Blofeild,
Edmun Soam.

NORTHAMTON.
Sir Juſtin Iſham,
Gilbert Dolbern,
Thomas Ekins.

NOTINGHAM.
——Sacheverell,
Sir Willoughby Hickman.
John Reyner.

OXON.
Sir Robert Jenkinſon,
Sir Edward Norreys,
Heneage Finch,
William Bromely,
James Bertie,
Charles North,
Thomas Rowney,
Francis Norreys.

RUTLAND.
Sir Thomas Mackworth,
Richard Holford.

SALOP.
Sir Edward Acton,
Sir Thomas Powys,

SOMERSET.
Henry Portman.
Sir Francis Wart,
James Anderton.

SOUTHAMTON.
Thomas Jervoiſe,
Roger Mompeſſon,
Anthony Sturt,
William Ettrick.

STAFFORD.
Thomas Foley,
Sir John Levenſon Gower,
Sir Henry Gough.

SUFFOLK.
Sir Samuel Barnardiſton,
Earl of Dyſert,
Sir Charles Duncomb,
Sir Chtales Blois,
Sir Edmund Turner,
Sir Edmund Bacon,
Henry Johnſon,
Sir John Cordell,
Sir Robert Dowers.

SURRY.
John Weſton,
Sir John Parſons,
Sir Theo. Oglethorp.

SUSSEX.
John Miller,
Willi-

William Elſon,
Henry Cowper,
——Goring,
John Conyers,
——Seymour,
Matthey Prioer.

WARWICK.

Sir John Mordant,
Sir Chriſtoph. Hales,
Francis Greville,
Sir Tho. Wagſtaff.

WESTMORLAND.

Henry Grayham,
Sir **Chriſtopher Muſgrave.**

WILTS.

Sir George Hungerford,
Thomas Phipps,
Sir James How,
Robert Bettie,
Sir **Francis Child,** *who Declared himſelf for calling home the* PRINCE *of* WALES.
Francis Merryweather,
John *Lord* Mordant,
Charles Davenant, *a Poſſineer.*
Henry St. John. *jun.*
Henry Pinnel,
Joh Jefferys.

WORCESTER.

Sir John Packington,
Samuel Swift,
Philip Foley,
Saloway Winnington,

YORKSHIRE.

Sir Robert Bedingfield,
Adthony Duncomb,
Sir Godfree Copley,
Sir John Bland.

WALES.

Thomas Harley,
Sir Humphry Mackworth,
Sir Jeffery Jefferys,
Rober Harley.

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